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10 CENTS

MR. S. Y. TONG WIRES REFUSAL OF OFFICE IN TUAN'S CABINET

Sun Hung-yi and Wang Ta-hsien Are Associated With Him

'DUTY TO SERVE'

President Says Ex-Premier Created Situation; 'Must Respond to Call'

CANTON'S PLIGHT

Pressure to Remove Gen. Lung; Li Yuan-hung Said To Agree to It

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 6.—Wang Ta-hsien has declined to accept the appointment of Minister of Communications. Tong Shao-yl and Sun Hung-yi have again wired from Shanghai, refusing to accept office, saying that, when they associated themselves with the movement against Yuan, they had no idea to enter office.

It is understood that, besides the Southern leaders in the Capital, President Li Yuan-hung has telephoned to Tong Shao-yl and Sun Hung-yi urging them to come up to Peking to accept their appointments. It is stated that the President reminded Tong Shao-yl that he is not free to treat the call of the Government as if it addressed him as a private individual. He is summoned as a public man who has had not a little to do with the creation of the present situation and, therefore, it is his duty to respond to the call.

Kwangtung Situation Worse

The situation in Kwangtung, which appears to be daily growing worse, is causing the authorities considerable anxiety. A report from Swatow says that three large barges containing troops and guns have left for Canton. It is feared that the present skirmishing between Lung Chi-kwangs and Li Lieh-chun's troops will develop into a serious struggle, unless a settlement is reached very soon. It is understood that Lung Chi-chiao has advised Premier Tuan Chi-jui to give Lung Chi-kwang another appointment, suggesting the Director-Generalship of Mining in Yunnan and Kwangsi. Lung Chi-kwang having large tin interests in the former province. Lung Chi-chiao further suggests the appointment of Lu Yung-ting as Chiangchun of Kwangtung.

The Peking Gazette states that Premier Tuan Chi-jui was received in audience yesterday by President Li Yuan-hung. It is believed that they both were agreed on the necessity of removing Lung Chi-kwang from the Governorship of Kwangtung and the appointment of Lu Yung-ting as his successor.

Another Month of Moratorium

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 6.—The text of the new Russo-Japanese treaty will probably be published on the 8th inst. in Tokio and Petrograd.

Chinese semi-official circles believe that the moratorium with regard to the notes issued by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will not be abolished before a month.

Tang Hua-lung Coming Here

The Tsunhua Sinpao carried the following despatch under the date of July 5: Tang Hua-lung will leave Tientsin on July 6 for Shanghai to arrange about the affairs relating to the Parliament and to inform Tong Shao-yl, Chang Yao-tseng and Sun Hung-yi of the intentions of President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui about the formation of the Cabinet and to ask them to come up to Peking immediately.

The Weather

Threats of thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.8 and the minimum 71.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 84.0 and 72.2.

LIANG SHIH-YI ADVISES SPIRIT OF MODERATION; TOLERANCE OF MILITARY

If Less Irritation Caused To Latter, Sees Early Solution of Breach

REVENUES ARE IN SIGHT
Judicious Collection Will Yield All Funds Required; Salt Gabelle is Example

Reuters' Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, July 6.—In an interview, Liang Shih-yi said: "Now that I have retired from official life for good, I prefer not to discuss political affairs. I may, however, tell you that I hope to reside in Hongkong permanently."

Questioned if he could say whether there was any probability of an early settlement of the party factions in China, Liang Shih-yi replied that, if a spirit of moderation could be made to prevail, if there is a little more give and take and less irritation to the military party, he sees no difficulty in the way of an early solution of the present breach between the North and South.

Asked his views regarding the financial situation, Mr. Liang replied that, if peace can be restored and the provinces once again become amenable to the Central Government, China's enormous resources, by a judicious system of collection, could be made to yield all the revenue required for administrative and public purposes, without overburdening the people with additional taxation. He pointed to the gigantic yield of the Salt Gabelle as an instance of what could be derived, even from the existing sources of revenue.

France Asks U.S. For G. \$100,000,000 Loan

Entente Bankers Are Organizing Finance Corporation In New York

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—It is stated in New York that a French loan for \$100,000,000 is being negotiated in the United States and also that a finance corporation is being organized by Entente banking interests in New York.

ASK MISS WU'S RELEASE

The National Women's Progressive Association has addressed a petition to President Li Yuan-hung asking the release of Miss Wu Mu-lang who was imprisoned by the late Yuan Shih-k'ai.

MEMORIAL TO YUAN IN U.S.

A Washington message states that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, held a memorial service on June 27 in memory of Yuan Shih-k'ai, which was attended by President Wilson and the members of his administration.

EAST INDIES DEFENCE

Dutch Bill Provides for Fast Cruiser And Three Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, July 5.—The Bill for the defence of the Dutch East Indies provides for the building of a fast cruiser and three submarines.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March—"Spick and Span" . . . Ansell

2. Overture—"Le Calif de Bagdad" . . . Boieldieu

3. Waltz—"Mariana" . . . Waldteufel

4. Selection—"Iolanthe" . . . Sullivan

5. Song—"Lascia ch'io Pianga" . . . Handel

6. Selection—"Maid Marion" . . . de Koven

A. de Kruger, Conductor-in-charge.

**MR. ASQUITH SCOUTS
GERMAN PEACE TALK**

Sees Nothing in Bethmann Hollweg's Statement To Safeguard Europe

ANSWERS INQUIRY IN HOUSE

Silences Intervention Rumor By Referring To Grey's Speech; Members Cheer

London, May 31.—Premier Asquith said in the House of Commons today, in answer to a question put by Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member, for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, that there was nothing in the recent statement made by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, that indicated Germany was prepared to consider terms of peace which would safeguard the interests of the Entente Allies and the future peace of Europe.

The Prime Minister said he did not think he could usefully add anything to the speech made last week by Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Arthur's question apparently was designed finally to set at rest any suggestion that the Entente Allies were prepared to accept intervention. In putting his question he referred to the fact that in the German reply to the latest American note it was pointed out that Germany had twice announced her readiness to make peace.

He then asked "whether the Allies were prepared to avail themselves of the good offices of a neutral state in order to communicate to the German Government definite terms on which they would be willing to make peace, provided the German Government were prepared to make in the same way and at the same time a communication to the Allies of definite terms on which Germany was willing to make peace."

The Premier's reply was received with cheers.

'Peace Rests With Allies'

Berlin, May 31.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, known as the "strong man" of Austria-Hungary, in an interview accorded to a correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, expressed himself very cautious with regard to the prospects for peace and on the situation so far as the readiness of Germany and Austria-Hungary was concerned.

"But," said Count Tisza, "the Entente is yet unwilling to draw the consequences from this situation."

The Premier made a sharp distinction between subjective and objective pre-conditions for peace negotiations, saying:

"The objective pre-conditions for peace negotiations, which long have been existent for the Central Powers, have undoubtedly been strengthened during recently months. The final event which we could desire to happen before embarking on peace negotiations is now occurring—the expulsion of the Italians from Austrian soil."

"An improvement in the objective premises is also registered in the enemy camp, where there is no longer talk of smashing up Germany and of the partition of Austria-Hungary. The latest declamations of Grey (British Foreign Secretary) and Poincaré (President of France) indicate, however, that subjective pre-conditions of peace exist, although I fail to see wherein our enemies still base their hopes. The expectations they base upon the entrance of Italy into the war, the attitude of Rumania and the United States and upon the Balkan adventure have

Widow of American Millionaire Reported Engaged to Wed Prince



Mrs. W. B. Leeds; her most recent photograph

London, June 7.—Mrs. William B. Leeds, widow of the American plate magnate, was unofficially reported here today to be engaged to marry Prince Christopher of Greece.

Mrs. Leeds, who was Mrs. Nannie May Stewart Worthington when she married the "Tin Plate King" in 1900, has enjoyed an income from \$30,000,000 since the death of her husband, in 1908. After her period of mourning, she went to Europe with her little son, William B. Leeds, and soon became a great social favorite. At her home in Paris and London, she entertained lavishly men and women of noble and even of royal blood.

Because of her beauty and wealth she received many proposals of marriage from titled foreigners. It is said that her proposals were more numerous than those of any other social favorite. Among the men to whom she was reported to have engaged herself were Comte Hely de Talleyrand-Perigord, cousin of the Duc de Talleyrand, husband of Anna Gould, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Falconer, heir to the Earl of Kintore, and Captain Paget, son of Lady Paget. All the reports proved unfounded. Rumor has also been busy with the affections of the Prince of Greece. In 1909 he was reported to be engaged to marry Miss Margarita A. Drexel, daughter of Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia.

proved erroneous. Now, as before, it depends solely upon our enemies when peace is restored.

"From the moment when we destroyed the aggressive intention of our adversaries we made no secret of our willingness for peace. Like Bethmann Hollweg and Grey, I, too, desire a peace which will assure to Europe permanent quiet. The history of this war shows where Austria-Hungary must seek securities for such a peace, and it is unnecessary for me to express myself upon the extent of the guarantees necessary for this."

Baker Predicts Peace

Cleveland, Ohio, May 31.—Before election there will be a "triumphant demonstration" of the value of the Wilson Administration, "moral neutrality," Secretary of War Baker told 200 Cleveland Democrats today. Secretary Baker urged his hearers, members of the Tom L. Johnson Club, to work for the re-election of President Wilson.

"Today, with every nation looking for peace, the United States is looked to as the arbiter of peace and the friend of all the contestants," said Mr. Baker. "Not to head off any other neutral nation are these nations looking; they are looking to Presid-

ent Wilson, and when the war is over they will be ready to sit down with him at the head of the table.

"There is a new system of world relationship being evolved; we are touching elbows with Europe, politically, industrially, and socially. The Wilson Administration has recognized this changing situation, and it has adapted the early fundamental ideals of this country unchanged to the wider world association. And it is the first Administration since the civil war started out with a worked-out program, a great central philosophy for advancement of economic and industrial interests."

Says Kaiser Asked Mediation

Rome, May 31, (Despatch to the London Daily News)—Prince Campanore, Prince von Bulow's brother-in-law, has confided to friends that the Kaiser solicited President Wilson's mediation and offered to send von Bulow to Washington to cooperate in a peace scheme, based on important "spontaneous" concessions, possibly including the evacuation of Belgium.

The premature report of Von Bulow's projected journey to America was due to some indiscretion.

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Japanese Court Hold Inquiry Into Stranding of the s.s. Chiyo Maru

Japanese papers carry the following account of the inquiry into the loss of the Chiyo Maru, which was held on June 30:

The Marine Court of Inquiry in the Department of Communications began the examination of Captain Bent and members of the crew of the T. K. K. steamer Chiyo Maru which was stranded and wrecked on Lemas Island, near Hongkong, on March 31 last. Mr. Takatori sat as chief examiner and Messrs. Nagura and Katori as assessors. Mr. Miyao, attorney for Captain Bent, said yesterday that his client was born in Yorkshire, England, and that, although he took out his first naturalization papers in America, he failed to complete the requirements for naturalization.

He said he had made the voyage to Manila four times, that is, thrice in the Tenyo and once in the Chiyo. The stranding of the Chiyo took place at 4:31 in the morning of March 31, 1916. The accident occurred soon after the 4:30 bell was rung. The witness came on the bridge at 4 o'clock to relieve the Second Officer, who told him that from 2 to 3:30 the sky was clear and then began to be cloudy.

When the First Officer relieved the Second Officer the sky was slightly cloudy and stars were visible here and there. Shortly afterwards a fog came on and so he sent the Fourth Officer to arouse the Captain. This was about 4:15. The Captain came on the bridge 6 or 7 minutes later.

The First and Fourth Officers almost simultaneously discovered the white breakers and black hills. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern but it was too late, and the ship grounded on the rocks. After further examination of the First Officer the Court adjourned.

At this Mr. Miyao, Captain Bent's counsel, drew the attention of the Court to what he said were incorrect interpretations made by the Court interpreter, and there ensued some discussion between counsel and the interpreter.

Resuming his statement, Captain Bent said that he went to his cabin to sleep at 1:16 in the morning, and up to that time the weather was fair. At 4:20 he was aroused by the Fourth Officer, who told him that the First Officer had asked for his presence on the bridge as a dense fog was coming on. He dressed and immediately went on the bridge. It must have been about 4:25. It was pitch dark and nothing could be seen more than 10 feet ahead.

The Fourth Officer told him that he saw land, but witness could not see any land. Shortly afterwards, the stranding took place. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern but without success. The stranding took place after the Captain had been on the bridge for about a minute and 30 seconds. As soon as the accident occurred he gave the necessary instructions to the First and Second Officers, and he himself hurried to the wireless room, and messages were sent out reporting what had occurred. Shortly afterwards a British destroyer arrived on the scene and took off all the passengers. Of the cargo, a board on the ship Yen 352,000 gold and Yen 243,374 silver coin, 24 cinema films, and some other goods were landed, but the rest was lost. Some of the Chinese seamen were missing but afterwards it was ascertained that they had got ashore and deserted, crossing the island over the hills.

Mr. Sakai Hachiro, First Officer of the Chiyo Maru, was next examined.

on July 1st of Captain Ernest Bent, commander of the ill-fated Toyko Kisen Kaisha steamer.

The court of inquiry will continue on July 3 when Captain Bent will be questioned concerning his license. This was granted many years ago and describes him as an American. Mr. Miyao, attorney for Captain Bent, said yesterday that his client was born in Yorkshire, England, and that, although he took out his first naturalization papers in America, he failed to complete the requirements for naturalization.

at 4:20; that about one minute before the boat struck the captain appeared on the bridge.

"Land!" the captain exclaimed, said the witness, after he had observed the foaming water and black objects on both sides of the vessel.

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American Barber's Grim War Story

Trench Horrors Graphically Portrayed by Romeo Houle, Who Exchanged Hair Cutting For Fighting

This thrilling and graphic account of trench fighting as the soldier in the ranks sees it is one of the most dramatic personal records that have come from the battle line in France. The agony of body and mind that men undergo, the cold, the wet, the tormenting rats, the contact with death and mutilation in all forms, the hand-to-hand fighting, the whole drama of ruthless war, are here depicted in such vivid language that one might almost believe the writer to have been a master hand. Yet the author, Romeo Houle of New Bedford, Mass., follows the simple trade of barber and is a young American who served with a French Canadian regiment in the first army that Canada sent across the Atlantic. Romeo Houle was passed and wounded. He was discharged from the army because the American Ambassador to Great Britain and Congressman Walsh of Massachusetts were able to prove that Houle was under age when he enlisted.

By Romeo Houle

The true story of the trenches has never been told. I know, because for many months I have lived in trenches. I have slept daily in dread of bullet, shrapnel, mine, and deadly gas; and nightly in fear of mine and gas—and of the man-eating rats.

I am one of the few soldiers living who entered the front trenches at the opening of the war and who lived to fight the Germans in the front trenches in February, 1916. Of my original company (the Fourth of the Fourteenth Battalion, Third Brigade, First Canadian Division) which marched away to that hell at Laventie and Ypres so gayly—500 brave boys—I am one of the sixteen who survive. And returning unexpectedly, snatched by the American Government out of the very jaws of death, with the mud of the trench still upon my clothing, I discovered how much American people have been talking of the trenches and how little, after all, they really know.

Who has seen hell? Who has experienced the horrors of Milton's terrible vision or the slow tortures of Dante's inferno? God! If Dante's dreams madness were truth, and those

seven circles were seven encircling battle lines in Northern France or the torn fringe of brave little Belgium, I could stand up and say there is no agony of body or mind which I have not seen, which I have not experienced.

I thank God and give Him the glory that I still am sane.

Gas? What do you know of it, you people who never heard earth and heaven rock with the frantic tumult of the ceaseless bombardment? A crawling yellow cloud that pours upon you, that gets you by the throat and shakes you as a huge mastiff might shake a kitten, and leaves you burning in every nerve and vein of your body with pain unthinkable; your eyes starting from their sockets; your face turned yellow-green.

Rats? What did you ever read of the rats in the trenches? Next to gas, they still slide on their fat bellies through my dreams. Foe could have got new inspiration from their dirty hordes. Rats, rats, rats—I see them still, slinking from new meals on corpses, from Belgium to the Swiss Alps. Rats, rats, rats, tens of thousands of rats, crunching between battle lines while the rapid-firing guns mow the trench edge—crunching their hellish feasts. Full fed, slipping and sliding down into the wet trenches they swarm at night—and more than one poor wretch has had his face eaten off by them while he slept.

Stench? Did you ever breathe air foul with the gases arising from a thousand rotting corpses? Dirt? Have you ever fought half madly through days and nights and weeks unwashed, with feverish rests between long hours of agony, while the guns boom their awful symphony of death, and the bullets zip-zip-zip ceaselessly along the trench edge that is your skyline—and your deathline, too, if you stretch and stand upright?

Yes, I, Romeo Houle, know the trench. And but for Congressman Walsh and the American Ambassador to England, and the fact that I was under age when I enlisted in Montreal—but for those men and this fact I should still be fighting, bleeding, and perhaps dying in some dirty wet trench in Northern France. I longed for big adventures, you see, and now, ah, God! I am sick of adventure, for

the adventures I have had will plague my sleep until I die.

You wouldn't believe all I have seen, all I have left. Ah, no; you would say, "Romeo Houle, you are lying," were I to tell you some unbelievable things that I have really lived through. Men go mad over there. When you know what life in the first-line trenches is like you will wonder that I have returned, and that, having returned, I am still in my right mind. Sometimes, at night, I find myself again carrying the wounded back after the charge, and listening to dying soldiers telling me to look into blood-soaked pockets for last letters to their sweethearts or mothers back home.

Tell mother that I received the Blessed Sacrament before the battle began." I hear their breaking voices whisper, "Tell mother," while the thundering artillery pours its curtain of fire upon us, and our boys throw back from their rude, hand-made sling shots their deadly "jam-pots." "Tell mother!" I think all the battle front is crying now those words. O Mother of God, hear them and end this needless butchery!

I fought at Ypres. I fought at St. Julian. I fought at La Couture, and Festubert. I fought at Cuinchy. I fought at Givenchy and La Bassee, and in the first-line trenches at Messines. And before all these I fought in the first line at Richebourg and Laventie, and I live, one of 16 alive out of 500.

I am an American by birth and a barber by occupation. I have shaved men for my living in New Bedford, Mass., and have shaved soldiers of necessity in time to the cracking of rifles in Northern France. I changed to be in Montreal when England declared war. That was on August 4, 1914. On August 10 I enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Regiment of French Canadians, commanded by Major Barre of Montreal. There were two New England boys with me in the regiment—Henri Bertrand of Attleboro and a fellow named Collette from New Bedford. There were 500 French Canadians—then—between the ages of 18 and 28. I left most of them buried in unmarked graves.

We left Montreal on August 25 for Valcartier, where they made out of a fair barber a good soldier, I think.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught inspected us at Valcartier, and a brave sight we were in our new uniforms and our full and gallant ranks. But the Duke and Duchess would have shuddered could they have inspected us, say at Cuninchy or Messines. Our 500 got thinner the older the war grew. Over 500 will be gone, I think, all gone but me, before the war is over. I'd be gone, too, but for Congressman Walsh and the American Government, which, after all, is mine, and the one I'd best die for, if die I must for any.

It was on September 25 that I sailed with my regiment for Plymouth, England, on board the Cunarder Alunia. There were 1,000 men on board, half English, half French. Thirty-three vessels sailed together in three rows of eleven boats each, with three cruisers to left and three to right of us, and one before and one behind to guard us. So great was our dread of German torpedoes and mines, it took us twenty-one days to cross.

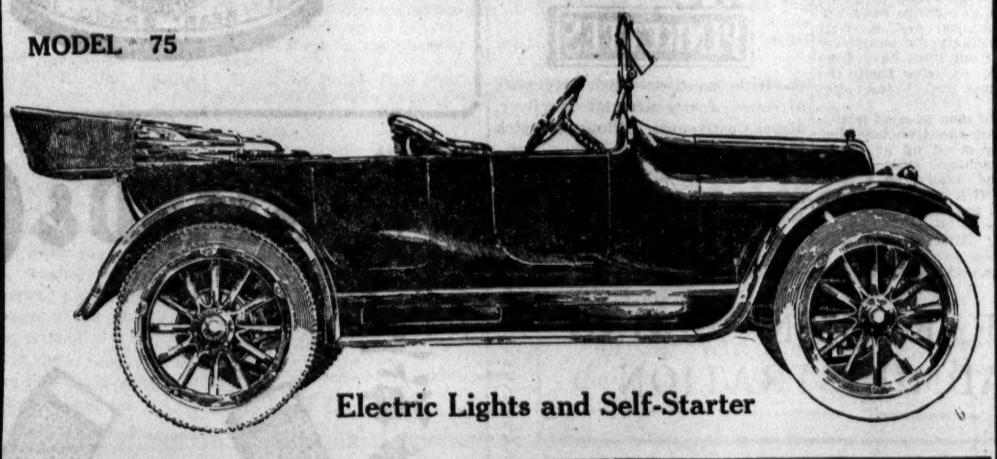
I was in the Seventh and Eighth Companies of this French Canadian regiment, the Sixty-fifth, but at the front my company was known as the Fourth of the Fourteenth Battalion, The First Brigade, First Canadian Division. The Alunia was the second to land at Plymouth, and the whole town turned out to give us a reception, with houses decorated and flags flying—for 484 of us a death bridal, indeed! Three days later we were reviewed by Lord Roberts on Salisbury Plain, and the King also inspected us. Thence we marched to Larkhill, where we remained until February 12, 1915. Then we left for France.

First came St. Nazaire; then Hazebrouck, and a twelve-mile hike to Fietre, a village in the north. We had a two days' rest, and marched twenty-four miles to Armentieres. At Armentieres

(Continued on Page 4)

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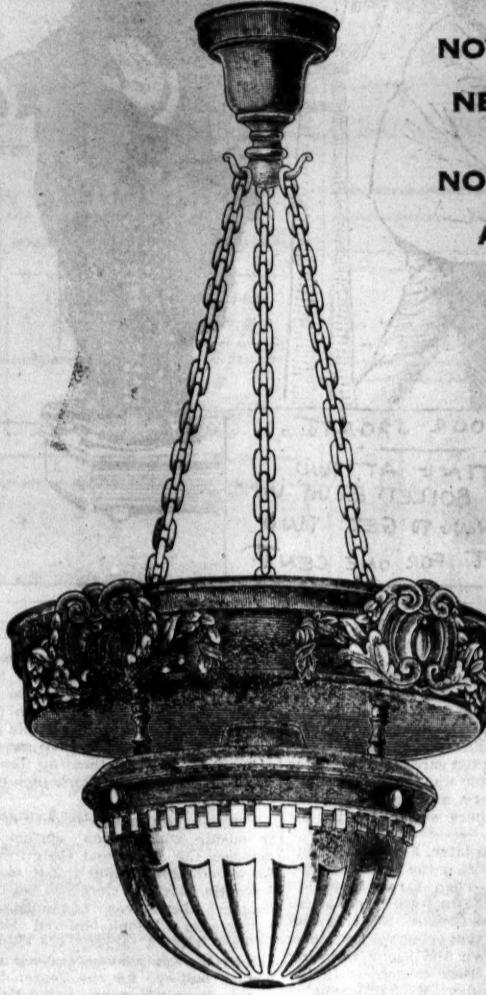
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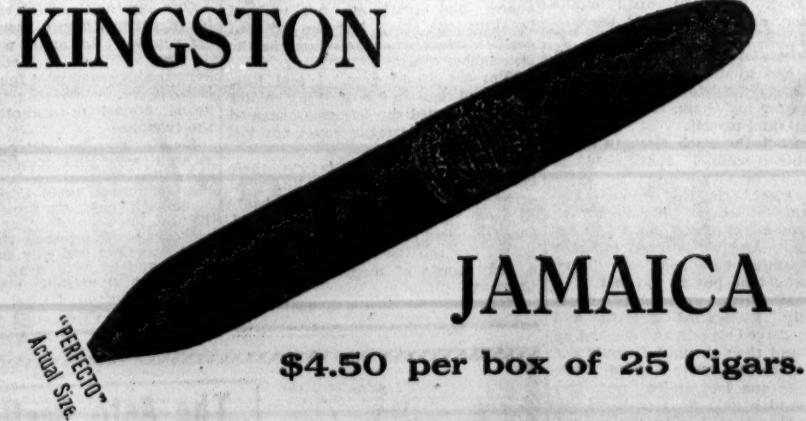
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American Barber's Grim War Story

(Continued from Page 2)

tires I first entered a trench. We trained there with English troops. And we lay shivering in the rain for forty-eight hours, and then gladly left for Richebourg, three miles away.

At Richebourg we entered trenches of our own. There Charles Lapointe of Montreal, the first of our company to die, looked over the edge of the trench. That is death. Machine guns all day sweep the trench edges. If you raise your hand, your fingers will be cut off as by a knife. And once I saw a poor wretch, weary almost to death of the trench, raise his right arm at full length. He was sent home, maimed and in agony, as he had wished. And who can say that his act was cowardly? He who has lived in the trenches for weeks and months knows. The soldier had courage to raise his hand. Perhaps some who clung to the mud at the trench bottom were greater cowards than he.

Well, Lapointe looked over the trench edge; and nobody knows what he saw. His brother was there to lay him down. He buried him (as we ever must the dead at the front) in a shallow pit in our trench. And the brother had for a time the agony of having to fight and feel the earth give over Charley's breast.

Two miles from there, at Laventie, we fought in the first line again. A German shell exploded over a pile of brush in a field near where I was shooting toward the German line. And we, weary of the monotony of the fighting, were overjoyed to see the ground covered far and wide with potatoes, which some farmer had hidden under hay. Potatoes! We blessed our periscope for the toothsome vision. And, marvelous to relate, we noted that the German fire slackened. Our officers could not restrain the French Canadians. On our bellies, over the death line we crawled unscathed, and flat on the ground, wriggled to the potatoes, braving death for what we deemed so common in America.

I got my share. Nor did the flaming sky pour upon us the leaden hail we feared, for the Germans held their fire while we gathered the crop we did not plant.

Toward night, in the dusk, we discovered by our spectroscopy that the German boys, who were cold in their trenches, were demolishing a house for firewood, an old cottage, the property, perhaps, of that very peasant who had hidden our potatoes under the hay. We had their lives in our hands. We remembered our Irish feast—and word went down the line to hold our fire. Nor did one German die.

That was the Golden Rule of the battle front.

I slept in my blanket, my first night under fire, with a lump of cheese at my feet, as a bribe to the rats to spare my face. Not that I slept much. The night was dark, the ground riddled with holes, and the wire-cutters were creeping about on their dangerous errands between the trenches. The rockets now and then blazed skyward, throwing their powerful flares of light over the darkened world. Wounded men groaned. And rats, like flies in summer, scuttled about, making queer noises, which we could hear in momentary lulls. I had not lain there long before an officer called for volunteers to examine the land between our trench and the enemy's and repair our broken barbed-wire entanglements. The wires are destroyed every day by the bombardment, and must be repaired every night. It is a most dangerous duty. Yet, I gladly volunteer, with Aurele, Auguste, and other friends.

While we were at work upon the wires the Germans threw up some flares and turned our protecting darkness into the glare of midday. They poured upon us a deadly fire. We dropped among the dead bodies which littered the ground. And long I lay, sprawled across the corpses of some brave German lad killed there many days before—constrained to feign death to save my life. But we did not all escape. Martin of Montreal was killed and many of our little party were wounded. But, as usual, I came back at last, moving painfully on my stomach, uninjured. I reported to Captain Desserre and told him all that I had heard and seen. And then I went back to sleep upon empty sandbags; and a cold, cold night it was.

I awoke at 7 o'clock, sore and stiff. I soon had kindled a little fire and cooked a slice of bacon and steeped a little tea for my chum, Aurele of Montreal, and myself.

"I can lick the whole German Army alone this morning!" I exclaimed in French, warmed by the tea.

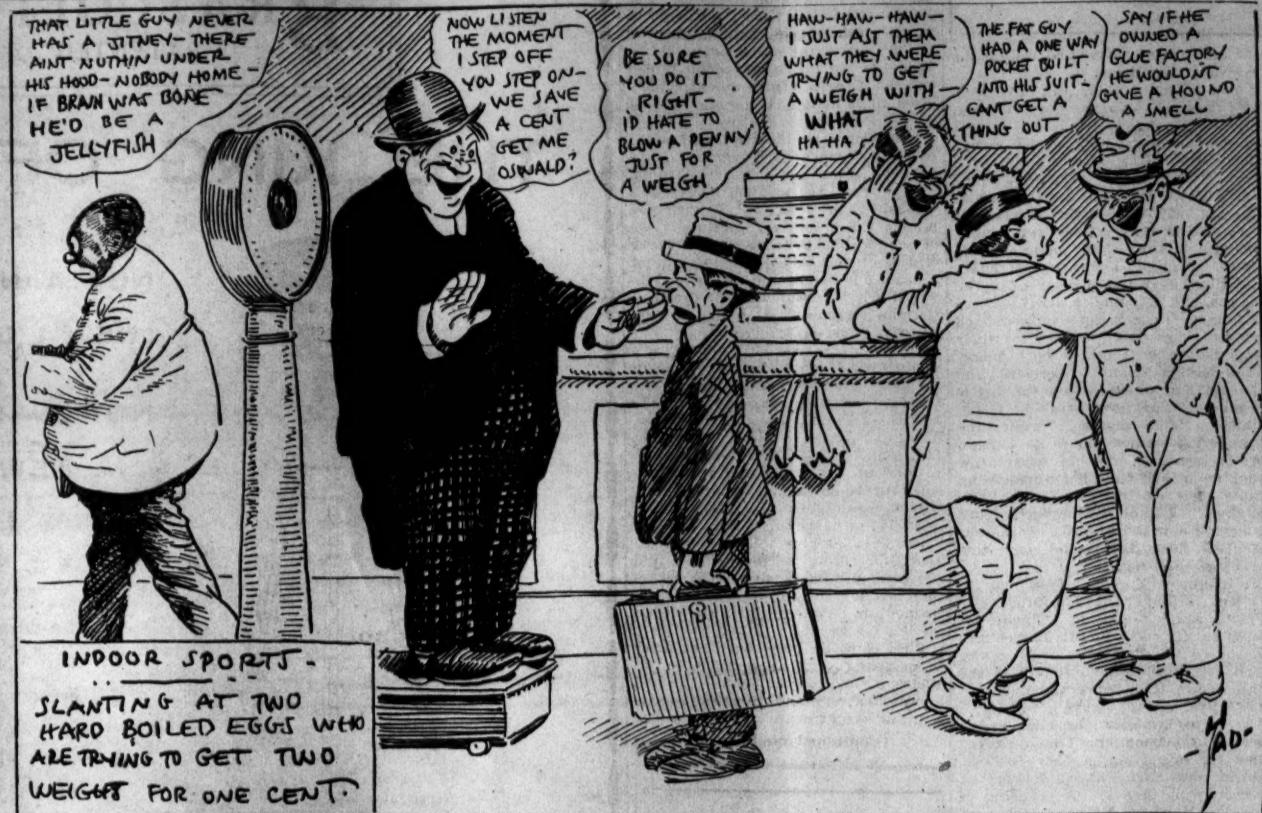
"Not alone!" cried Roy, reviving also under the influence of our breakfast, "for if you begin to lick 'em, I'll be beside you." And we laughed together, little dreaming how soon our brave words would be put to the test.

I did my turn at guard duty almost cheerfully. I cleaned my rifle and bayonet, shaved myself, and washed up a little, and then thought I would get a little more rest while I could. But, alas, some one had stolen my two empty sand bags! So I took off my overcoat and spread it on the ground and covered myself with a blanket. The sun meanwhile was shining hotly on the heaps of dead bodies which lay not far away outside the trench. I was glad to cover my head with a blanket to shut out some of the awful stench. And that is how the smell of decaying bodies saved my life.

Arthur Robillard, a car conductor back in Montreal, was on guard duty. I was roused when he fell over me. As I sat up something got me by the throat and began to strangle out my life. The air was rent with awful cries. Many of my comrades lay dying and dead about me. I hurried myself in semi-madness into a huge crater near by, made by a bursting shell. There was a little muddy water

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



at the bottom, and I fell in it, face down.

The water relieved me a little, and I wet my handkerchief in it and covered my face. The green, stinking air was thus shut out, and I began to breathe easier. I crawled out, and half blindly sought my unconscious chum, dragging him back ten yards into the crater where the water was. I laid him face downward there, and he, too, revived a little, and there we lay, waiting for death.

Ten minutes later, I heard a shouting and knew that the Germans were coming fast. Then I ran back into my trench, got my gun, and began firing as fast as I could. The rifle soon became so hot that it burned my hands. I threw it down and began throwing bombs. The order to retreat to the next trench came. My half-strangled comrade was with me. We ran together, and, looking back, saw the big, strapping gray fellows of the Teuton army leaping down into our trench.

Perhaps you have heard of the friendship which often springs up between the Allies and their foes. I know something about it. It was at Laventie that the Germans began to amuse themselves by putting a bullet into a biscuit box and letting us use it for a target. We then returned the compliment and set up a similar bullet box for the Teuton boys.

For between Germans and Allies as individuals, there is no hate, though I must except the treacherous German prisoner I had to kill to save my life.

Every time the Germans made a bullet box, I would raise a shovel. If they missed, I put up a handkerchief. They did the same for us. And so we who sought each other's lives played together, and death spoke sharply all around.

Sergeant Pichette was a wag. He put an old derby on a stick and ran along the trench as if it were a man, and the Germans fired at it. He would pull the hat down occasionally to make the enemy believe that the man under it had been shot, but soon afterward he would raise it again, thereby causing much amusement.

We used to talk back and forth—those German boys and we Canadians. They were the 157th and most friendly. "Hi! Where do you come from?" a voice in French once called over to us.

"We are French Canadians," we replied with pride.

"Well, we're Canadians, too," came the astonishing answer. "We come from Ontario."

There came a pause. There was no firing. Then the German shouted, "Let me see one of your group; let him stand above the trench, and on my word of honor we shall not fire."

One of us sprang out of the trench and stood up. There fell a deep silence upon the two armies. Then many stood up, and finally the Germans, too, were rising. We talked for hours so, when the officers were not looking. When they looked we did a deal of firing—but our aim was much too high.

One day the Germans threw over a bit of paper wrapped around a stone. "If you don't fire on us, we won't fire on you," some one had written. We kept that strange pact for days, until the officers, discovering this pact of peace, moved us to another part of the trenches.

Some months later, curiously enough, we found ourselves opposite the same regiment. Neither side forgot we were both Canadian, and steadfastly kept our treaty of peace.

One day a German soldier wrote a "scraps of paper." No single shot was fired and only one man was killed, and he by a stray bullet.

Because friendships started easily between hostile bodies, they kept moving a regiment from one part of the trenches.

They were driven back before their heavy guns to the fourth line, and were almost immediately told in haste to leave it as quickly as we could. Our engineers had mind the place, and as we fled the Germans poured down a gray hordes of men. So we blew them up.

Have you ever seen a thousand men

hurled to atoms by a giant blast? I cannot forget that awful sight. The whole earth seemed to leap skyward and through and through the black mountain of earth and stones shot heads and arms and legs, torn fragments of what were once heroic men. Next to the gas which they gave us, I think our blowing them up like this was surely the worst thing men could do to men.

A big part of trench warfare is the mining operations. I feared the mines more than anything, I think. It was more terrible than gas poisoning to think that at any moment the earth would be rent and you would be thrown a thousand ways at once. The mining operations were aimed at getting the Germans to do nothing but carry ammunition to us from 200 yards in the rear. We were two and one-half miles to the left of the British. The Germans, but for us, could have got reinforcements, but we Canadians were in the way. We expected, at first, to attack them, as they were only sixty yards away. We had constructed special bridges to cross a ten-yard stream by. Our work was to fire upon the German reserves in the rear, and this we easily did, because our guns carried for two miles. The Germans were defeated largely because they supposed the British had plenty of reinforcements.

We do this; the Germans do it. It is bad work. And on both sides, we have to keep men listening all the time for the digging. When it is necessary, we sink a tunnel, is coming our way, we sink a tunnel deeper still and blow up their tunnel. And the Germans do the same thing with our mines. The soldier in the trench never knows when he may be blown into small pieces—and that is why we always prefer to risk uncertain dangers between the lines at night, instead of lying down in the wet trench, helpless, lying down for death.

I never felt so secure, indeed, as when I was on guard between the trenches, through all the night I could hear the bullets go over me. Men go crazy there. And the insane are sent to England. But sometimes men go mad and become a menace to their own comrades and officers. They sometimes have to be killed. And we have to do this.

Three men volunteered to go and cut the wire entanglements. Bullets were humming through the air. They crawled forth—to their deaths, we are sure that I did.

NO APPETITE THIS WEATHER?

We only had the regular rifle shooting there, and were fortunate in losing not a single man of our 500 by bombs. We had no heart in the butchery, Germans or we French Canadians.

A big part of trench warfare is the mining operations. I feared the mines more than anything, I think. It was more terrible than gas poisoning to think that at any moment the earth would be rent and you would be thrown a thousand ways at once. The mining operations were aimed at getting the Germans to do nothing but carry ammunition to us from 200 yards in the rear. We were two and one-half miles to the left of the British. The Germans, but for us, could have got reinforcements, but we Canadians were in the way. We expected, at first, to attack them, as they were only sixty yards away. We had constructed special bridges to cross a ten-yard stream by. Our work was to fire upon the German reserves in the rear, and this we easily did, because our guns carried for two miles. The Germans were defeated largely because they supposed the British had plenty of reinforcements.

For two days and two nights I was firing continuously. My rifle became so hot that I had to fill my hands with dirt before firing. The fighting became so fierce that we had to employ our bayonets. The engineers in charge figure out just how far they must dig to reach positions under the German lines, and when they have done so a fuse is run in—and Fritz and Hans and their friends jump fifty feet toward heaven.

We do this; the Germans do it. It is bad work. And on both sides, we have to keep men listening all the time for the digging. When it is necessary, we sink a tunnel, is coming our way, we sink a tunnel deeper still and blow up their tunnel. And the Germans do the same thing with our mines. The soldier in the trench never knows when he may be blown into small pieces—and that is why we always prefer to risk uncertain dangers between the lines at night, instead of lying down in the wet trench, helpless, lying down for death.

The whole thing began suddenly at 2.30 in the morning, after a quiet day. It was an earthquake. Our company until then had fought in no real battle and had lost only five men. Other companies used to declare that we had some guardian angel to protect us. And now, I can say that I had some guardian angel to protect me—and I am sure that I did.

Three men volunteered to go and cut the wire entanglements. Bullets were humming through the air. They crawled forth—to their deaths, we are sure that I did.

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I was twenty days at Laventie.

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thought—but succeeded in cutting nearly all. So the Germans thought we were about to attack them. As soon as the Germans discovered what our men had done, we poured a withering fire over the broken wires, so that no man could live to reach and repair them.

The English bombarded the Germans for two whole days. Then we heard cries, and fast by us went the Black Watch, a Scotch regiment, and I think it was between 4 and 5 in the morning that they passed us, and within ten minutes they had captured the three first lines of the Germans.

The Germans lost 25,000 men and 3,000 prisoners. Our loss was between 10,000 and 12,000. Two days later troops came to relieve us, and in time,

we were well-nigh exhausted. We marched at night to Estaire, a pretty village eight miles away. Our men were so tired out that they dropped from weariness on the way. We spent eight days in this town and were really treated by the French.

At midnight of the eighth day we were warned to get ready for marching again. We walked twenty-seven kilometers to Cassel, where General Dorrien, who was in charge of the battle when the English retreated from Mons in France, in the early days of the war, told us that he was going to take charge of the whole German division, and that our regiment would be transferred to another army corps. He gave us three days' rest, and told us we were to occupy French trenches at Ypres.

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-- Sporting --
News --

Rowing Club Races

The weekly races of the Rowing Club will be held between the following crews' boats at 6.15 this afternoon.

Boat No. 1

Stroke.—H. D. Rodger

2.—D. V. Wanstrocht

2.—A. Martin

Bow.—T. W. Shearstone

Cox.—H. F. Landers

Boat No. 2.

Stroke.—H. P. B. Jones

2.—J. S. Agassiz

2.—M. A. Annett

Bow.—L. J. Quine

Cox.—N. C. Brodie

Boat No. 3

Stroke.—W. J. Brown

2.—A. Lagrange

2.—P. C. Mansfield

Bow.—A. C. Nash

Cox.—H. N. Olsen

Boat No. 4

Stroke.—T. W. R. Wilson

2.—W. C. Woodfield

2.—E. McIntyre

Bow.—A. Loons

Cox.—E. A. Brodie

Boat No. 5

Stroke.—E. A. Ericson

2.—A. D. Stewart

2.—L. Berries

Bow.—B. G. Wilson

Cox.—No. 1

Starter: Mr. A. G. Mossop.

• • •

Cricket

A cricket match between the B.A.T. and the S. N. R. C. C. will be played tomorrow afternoon on the S. N. R. grounds at Markham Road. A special coach will leave the Shanghai Station at 2.45 for the convenience of the players and their friends. The B.A.T. team will consist of the following:

R. Bailey, H. E. Brewer, J. J. Ells, W. C. Foster, L. M. Guedes, P. S. Hyndman, H. Langley, G. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock, E. F. Thorpe and J. M. Rosario.

Reserve, W. E. Talbot.

Red and Blue Sox
Start On Tuesday

Possibility of Navy and Other Teams Coming in For Pennant League

The players of the Baseball Club have been divided into two teams, which have been christened the Red Sox and Blue Sox. On Tuesday the first game of a series will be played between these teams. There are plans on foot whereby it is hoped that the navy and other teams will be incorporated into a league and a pennant race started. The personnel of the two Baseball Club teams follows:

Red Sox: Roberts, temporary captain, Wood, Meade, Bower, Tinkum, Strassman, Holliday, Hykes, Kriesel, Pott, Smith, Rodger, Chapman, Nolte, Katz, Stewart, Ricks, Culp.

Blue Sox: Morrison, temporary captain, Anea, Rasmussen, Blanco, Neiper, Swan, Hadley, Ollerdessen, Pennywitt, Logan, Burke, Hutchinson, Currie, Davis, Sauer, Hall, Ootz, Gilmore, Luke, Wilbott.

The teams will begin a period of intensive practice to determine the best men for the different positions.

In the Courts

Appeal From Tientsin

Sir H. de Saussarez, Chief Judge, and Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, heard continued argument yesterday in an appeal by the Chartered Bank against a decision by the Tientsin Consular Court in favor of the Trustees of A. J. Simmonds.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for appellants and Mr. G. H. Wright for respondents.

Mr. Wright said the case had been set down for further argument at the express wish of their Lordships. Before he dealt with the matter which had to be argued he thought it would be as well if he gave a short outline of the position of the case at the present time in view of the rather long period which had elapsed since the case was last before the Court. The appellants were the Chartered Bank and their claim was based on a document which had been called a trust receipt. The lower court rejected the bank's claim on two grounds.

The first was that the document, not adhering to statutory requirements, was null and void; and the second that the bank obtained possession in a way amounting to fraudulent preference, within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act of 1914. The Chartered Bank appealed on one ground, the question of fraudulent preference, which was a question of fact. After judgment had been reserved, their Lordships had stated a wish to hear counsel on a further point, arising out of the judgment of the Tientsin Court.

The evidence as to how the bank obtained possession was somewhat meager but the Consular Court judge apparently considered there was enough for him to find fraudulent preference which was a finding of fact which a Court of Appeal would be very loth to reverse except in very special circumstances.

The Chief Judge—Surely it is not a pure question of fact whether a certain set of facts amount to fraudulent preference. It is a question of law.

Mr. Wright—The main factor is the motive of the debtor.

The Chief Judge—Cannot you help us in any way as regards further facts. It won't help us a bit to argue the case on the old standing.

Mr. Wright—I did not wish to do so.

The Chief Judge—What was troubling us was that we were by no means sure the action of the debtor amounted to a putting in possession. What he said was: "If you think you have a good case, take possession, and be hanged to you. Don't bother me when I am going away." Have you any further evidence?

Mr. Wright—No.

The Chief Judge—I thought we made ourselves clear. All I can say is that it is unfortunate. What we thought was that if necessary the point go back to the Consular Court Judge but if you and Mr. Macleod could give us sufficient material to avoid that being done all the better.

Mr. Wright—I am afraid as the case stands I am not in a position to offer any more evidence. All I can do is to argue further on the evidence on the record and offer an explanation of the words referred to by your Lordships as used by the Consular Court Judge.

The Chief Judge—It is possible you may be able to take us far enough. Mr. Wright—I thought that was the point.

The Chief Judge—it is, but we were not satisfied there was enough on the record.

Mr. Wright then proceeded with argument and submitted that the bank obtained possession under a worthless document which was improper and irregular and gave them no rights.

The Chief Judge—that they got possession by pointing at his head an unloaded gun which he thought was loaded!

Mr. Macleod—And which they thought was loaded!

Argument was afterwards adduced.

Yuan's Funeral Filmed

Pictures showing the funeral of the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai will be exhibited at the Apollo Theater tonight. They are dramatic and impressive scenes of the procession that accompanied the coffin on its passage through the capital. The camera man owes a deep debt to the astrologer who decided on the time for the procession. The atmospheric conditions were ideal and excellent, clear photography was the result.

The picture shows in vivid fashion the Oriental splendor of the procession. The line was headed by members of the Pao An police and by several bands. Officers of the president's guard followed with various banners in their hands. Other sections of the long train of mourners was made up of Taoists in their curious gowns. The variety and striking contrasts of the procession that winds through the streets that are black with people, form a striking spectacle that everyone should see.

Shipping Bulletins

The O. S. K. ss. Joschin Maru, on the Formosa-Dalny-Tientsin-Shanghai line, has been undergoing her annual overhauling at Dalny, being the first of the above company's steamers to be repaired there. She left the Kawasaki Dock yesterday, and sails today for Shanghai via Takao and Foochow.

Vessels from Tsingtao report that a Japanese battleship, the Fuji presumably, arrived in Tsingtao for the purpose of towing to Sasebo the floating dock, which the Germans sank and severely damaged during the operations at Tsingtao. The wharf will be made use of in Japan.

Local shipping men are watching with great interest the case in the Supreme Court at Hongkong, between Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the *Shosha Kaisha*. This is a suit which the Japanese company claims \$60,000 for damage done in the collision last winter off Kilan Point, midway between Hongkong and Swatow, between the C. N. ss. Linan, and the O. S. K. ss. Taijin Maru, in which the latter with 165 passengers was sunk. A counter-claim, it is said, has also been filed by the O. S. K. for \$400,000, the appraised value of the sunken steamer, according to a firm of shipping experts at Hongkong.

B. and S. and I.C. steamers are doing brisk trade in bean cake.

FILIPINO TRADE VAST

New York, June 1.—In a compilation issued recently by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank an enormous growth of trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands is shown for the 16 years the islands have been under the American flag. Trade with the United States increased from \$201,000,000, and the United States imported from the islands products to the value of \$213,000,000, while in the 16 years prior to annexation exports amounted to only \$2,000,000 and imports to about \$121,000,000.

This country now receives more than 40 per cent of the islands' exports and supplies a little more than 50 per cent of their imports. Prior to their acquisition the Philippines received only one per cent of the exports from this country.

\$5,000 REWARD

"for the return of the stolen papers"

**Berlin's Despatches
On Naval Engagement
With Russian Ships**

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 5.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: The German torpedo-boats which during the night from June 29 to 30 had an engagement with Russian sea forces, have now reported the following details:

At first, the German torpedo-boats, twenty miles south of Hafering, sighted three hostile destroyers, apparently of the Novik type (launched 1911, 1,280 tons, 37 knots, 6 torpedo tubes). The Germans shelled them, whereupon the enemy immediately turned away and escaped in a rain shower.

One hour later, new smoke clouds were observed in an easterly direction, towards which the Germans turned immediately. Two hostile cruisers, one apparently of the Admiral Makaroff type (armored cruiser, launched 1906, 8,000 tons, 22.5 knots, 2 guns of 20.3 centimeters), the other of the Oleg type (protected cruiser, launched 1903, 13 knots) and 5 destroyers were recognized. The German torpedo-boats attacked the enemy with torpedoes and artillery fire. Several explosions

on the enemy's side were observed with certitude.

At the beginning of the attack, the enemy heavily shelled the German torpedo-boats with all caliber guns, but, after the explosions, their fire decreased considerably. A rising fog made the adversaries lose sight of each other.

A submarine of the Central Powers, which recently returned from the Mediterranean to its home port, was shelled in the evening of May 27, east of the Balearic Islands, by a large steamer of unknown nationality, at a distance of about 10,000 meters. The steamer had not been stopped by the submarine. The submarine was unharmed.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger reports from Spain that the visit of the German submarine U. 35 to Cartagena, where it delivered a letter from the German Emperor to King Alfonso, has caused an excellent impression. The papers of all political tendencies heartily welcomed the submarine.

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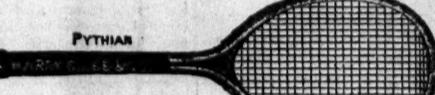
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The China Press

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WEATHER

Threats of thunderstorms in the northern and central districts. Rough weather in the Gulf of Tongking and coasts of Annam.

MARRIAGE

On June 29, at St. John's Cathedral and at 3 Peak Road, Hongkong, G. W. Crum, of C. M. Customs, Shanghai, son of D. T. Crum, Danville, Ky., U. S. A., to Miss Laura Sylvia Jack, daughter of W. C. Jack, of Hongkong.

10337

SHANGHAI, JULY 7, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Strategic Coincidences

(New York Times, June 10)

THAT Earl Kitchener should have been on his way to Petrograd just as the Russians were launching a new offensive toward Galicia and the Germans were intensifying their action against Verdun can hardly be dismissed as a chance coincidence. For its protracted and costly undertaking on the western front the German General Staff must have been drawing as heavily as it dared upon the eastern front for men, thereby thinning the line of defense against the Russians. The Austrians, on their part, had recently prepared an offensive on the Italian front, so that their eastern defenses also were probably much impaired. Evidently, Russia was not expected to resume suddenly the offensive attitude. The amazing success so far obtained by the Russians would indicate that the Teutonic forces were taken unawares.

Possibly, there is a definite relation between the super-Teutonic effort at Verdun, culminating in the capture of Fort Vaux, and the unexpected necessity of restoring the power of defense in the east. The purpose may have been by a mighty stroke at Verdun to make the German line there more tenable, that is, to "settle it" in a manner to make it possible for fewer men to hold it, in order safely to transfer troops to the other front. So, again, a Russian offensive may have upset, or have caused a sudden change in, the plans of the German General Staff.

Each time this happens the natural odds are greater. The man power of the Teutonic Allies has been heavily depleted by the terrific fighting at Verdun, whereas the man power of Russia is so great that the problem is merely one of equipment and ammunition. There are Russians now on three sides—on the eastern front as before, in Asia Minor, and in France. Probably Earl Kitchener's errand to Russia was even more effectively to organize the co-operation of the Allies in a manner which already has been disastrously harassing to the Central Powers. He may have wished to appraise for himself the strength of the new Russian offensive, in order to be able to calculate its effects, and, accordingly, to time an Anglo-French offensive on the western front. If that was his purpose it will be abandoned. Some one else will assume the errand.

Bigger Guns Than Ever

(London Daily Mail, June 8)

THE momentous transactions of the last week at sea have diverted attention from the war on land, where also tremendous events have occurred. In all directions there has been violent fighting; indeed, the Germans are directing no fewer than three distinct offensives simultaneously. The feature of all is the employment of enormous guns on an unexampled scale. On the British front they began the fiercest artillery onslaught we have yet had to face, with their heaviest guns firing at an unusually rapid rate.

As the net result of this offensive the enemy captured about a mile of our front trenches and made an advance of about 350 yards towards Ypres. The battle was resumed on Tuesday (June 6), when the enemy carried our front line trenches, running through the ruins of Hooge, three miles from Ypres. The losses on both sides in this fighting are stated to be very heavy. In the British Army the troops most heavily engaged are the valiant Canadians.

While threatening Ypres the Germans continue their furious assaults on Verdun, apparently in pursuance of their theory that any place can be taken if the attack is pressed continuously and if you are prepared to pay the price in blood. On Friday they reached the ditch on the north side of Vaux Fort, about five miles north-east of Verdun. Since then an

artillery and infantry battle, unsurpassed for its savagery by any of the encounters of the past three months about Verdun, has raged intermittently. On Tuesday, the enemy attempted to storm the fort with the help of liquid fire but was beaten off. Since early yesterday, however, the violence of the bombardment has made communication with the fort impossible. The Germans, ever in haste to claim success, state that it fell on Tuesday evening. The French gallantry and steadfastness under this terrific trial have been superb and worthy of the most heroic days of France.

In other quarters the situation is more satisfactory. On the Italian front our Allies seem to have brought the Austrians to a standstill. The enemy has gained about twelve miles of ground, mainly through the use of enormous guns in extraordinary numbers. He has not reached the plain. And since the Russians began their fine offensive the Italians have recovered a little territory.

The chief event of the week has been the opening of this Russian offensive on the southern front, along a distance of 220 miles, in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bukovina. It began with a very violent artillery preparation on Saturday, which the Austrians reported with almost a plaintive air on Sunday. The bombardment—which is evidently being carried out with guns of unusual size—seems to have been maintained with equal intensity all along the front, so as to leave the enemy in complete uncertainty as to where the infantry attacks were intended. The main attacks came on the two wings—on the south close to the Rumanian frontier, and in the north near Lutsk, 85 miles northeast of Lemberg. Our Allies have so far officially reported the capture of 41,000 men and 77 guns. As some slight set-off to this glorious and important success in a principal field, the enemy claims to be approaching Erzeroum, the fortress in Armenia which the Russians stormed in February.

The Allies clearly have hard fighting before them if they are to recover Belgium, Northern France, Poland, and Servia; and the enemy as yet gives not the slightest indication of being short either of munitions or men. He is using both with a recklessness which suggests ample supplies, when by all calculations his reserves should be running out.

Travelette

Glacier National Park

THE north-western Rockies are a wilderness unspoiled, and will doubtless always remain so, for their rugged fastnesses, snowbound eight months of the year, offer no permanent foot-hold for civilization.

In Glacier Park, the government has set aside one of the most picturesque bits of this primitive wild to be kept just as it was before the white man came. No rifle has been fired in this region for six years. The wild creatures live as free from molestation as in the days before the coming of man. No timber is cut, and there is no industry of any kind except that of caring for the stream of visitors who pour through the park every summer. There are auto roads and excellent hotels and stores and camps; and yet there are corners of the park that have scarcely been explored, for this is a park of over a thousand square miles.

The scenery of Glacier Park is perhaps the most striking in the continent. The Lewis mountains are a mighty range of sharply crumpled rock, broken into gorges thousands of feet deep, and sheer snow-tipped peaks. There are some sixty glaciers among these peaks while more than 250 lakes are tucked away in the canyons and basins. Both lakes and streams are full of trout, and although all other life is protected, fishing is allowed.

This region has been the scene of many of the most interesting chapters in the history of the early West. It was first the hunting ground of the Blackfeet Indians, whose reservation is near the park, and who are still picturesque figures about the camps and hotels. Later copper was discovered in the region, and there followed an era of Indian fighting and outlawry that has no equal for picturesqueness and bloody incident. After the struggle between white man and red had been fought out, there arose a powerful band of highwaymen who dominated the region for years, until the Montana vigilantes were organized. They were then hunted out and hung, one by one.

This land of strife and adventure, where strong men fought for existence, is now the playground of natively attired tourists. The erstwhile blood-thirsty savage poses for his portrait at twenty-five cents a shot. The big touring car goes purring through mountain passes where a generation ago white men had never been. But the great peaks, the creeping glaciers, the lakes that sleep in the valleys, are all unchanged.

A Natural Touch For Naval Machinery

The Importance of Selecting Men Who Have It and Making That a Prime Qualification for Service

By Elmer A. Sperry
(Of the U. S. Naval Consulting Board)

As the result of a recent discussion with naval officers of senior rank, concerning a method of selecting men for naval service, it has occurred to me that it might be opportune to make a few remarks, based upon long experience, pointing out what I feel is the urgent need of altering to a certain extent the present basis of selecting civilians to receive training for naval service. There seems to be no reason why the following plan could not be applied to any of the branches of the service, enlisted or auxiliary, including that of civilians for training cruises.

My belief is that under existing conditions our Congressmen and other officials will be receiving more applications for joining this service than will be required, and therefore they will have opportunity to be more stringent in the matter of qualifications. There is certainly keen and growing interest in this general subject at the present time.

An illustration of the extent of the interest that may be anticipated is the exceedingly and unexpectedly enthusiastic response of the members of the national engineering associations and fraternities in and about New York to the recent call of the officers of the army to attend a course of lectures on the relation of engineering to military service. This series of lectures, in which I have been deeply interested, has revealed the fact that the engineering service required by the army is almost wholly along the lines of civil engineering, while that required by the navy pertains almost entirely to mechanical and electrical engineering. This very fact emphasizes by contrast the true needs of our navy. The civil engineer deals with structures, fortifications, roads, railways, bridges, &c., that is, with statics, or materials in repose; while the mechanical and the electrical engineers are constantly dealing with kinematics, or materials in a state of high activity or motion, that is, with machinery in its broadest sense—the design with all its mathematics, the construction and execution of the design, and the use and operation extending even to the inspection of the product.

In the navy we are confronted with hundreds of devices that represent the latest and highest developments in both mechanical and electrical fields. A battleship is literally one mass of highly organized and cleverly constructed machinery, both mechanical and electrical. It should be in charge of skilled engineers, and in order to secure the best results must be operated by men who not only understand machinery, but who instantly and intuitively know how to get the best service from mechanical and electrical equipment. In fact, we often hear that the present war is one of machinery rather than of men. And that this is a mechanical age is superlatively true with reference to our navy.

It so happens that I have been privileged to make many observations of and to become familiar with a long line of machinery, apparatus and instruments constituting the equipment of a number of classes of the ships of our navy. From a lifelong experience in employing men to handle machinery of a more or less intricate nature, I have become more and more impressed with the great necessity of securing just the right personnel. My experience has taught me that a man who is out of touch with machinery, who has great difficulty in understanding it, and who does not possess some natural aptitude for mechanics is simply in the way when it comes to the rapid and accurate operation of mechanisms such as form the equipment of warships. Moreover, such a man is likely not only to neutralize the skill of his fellows, but unknowingly to actually place their lives in jeopardy, to say nothing of the physical destruction and general havoc that may result. I have seen a so-called "trained officer," having little or no appreciation of or sympathy with machinery, do some "fool thing" that caused a frightful wrench, subjecting his apparatus to extraordinary and totally unnecessary stresses. It was a wonder that the parts held, yet through it all he was entirely oblivious of having just grazed disaster. It was such an act as any 14-year-old boy having mechanical sense would have instinctively avoided.

I have observed that those having a strong liking for things mechanical are usually found from early youth to have played with, observed, and patiently struggled with mechanical devices, beginning with toys, then later attempting simple designs of their own, and finally becoming skilled in the construction or manipulation of some more or less intricate device, or line of devices. I have for years when engaging employees used as a clue this tendency in youth to discover whether persons had the desired mechanical bent. For my purposes I have prized this trait more than the ability to spell unerringly words of ten syllables, or to read the New Testament in the original Greek.

Men having the right qualifications are what are needed in the navy, and when they are trained are bound to rise to high degree of proficiency and importance. Some of our closest and most experienced observers agree that great efficiency in mechanical manipulation can never be acquired where natural aptitude is lacking. Effective mechanical skill is born—never made.

I have heard it asserted that while this class of skilled and technical men are good in their way, yet in the case of officers there is another class of less technical men who are equally important for line duty and in executive and commanding positions.

Of course, our officers, many of whom I have the pleasure of knowing and greatly respect, are all thoroughly grounded and trained to a wonderful degree in knowledge of equipment.

They are invariably keen and remarkably persistent in acquiring knowledge of new apparatus, and yet it is natural that their fondness for and sympathy with mechanisms, "gadgets," as many call them, vary exactly as they do among civilians outside of the navy.

All officers feel that one in a commanding and executive position cannot become too greatly skilled in, or understand too well, the intricate and highly organized machinery with which his ship is replete—not only his ship, but all the ships of the fleet.

One so qualified would know which ship is best suited for a certain purpose, in which class of equipment a given ship excels, and what constitutes the weakness of another design or class.

It seems to me inconceivable that anyone should consider the possession of native talent for mechanical and engineering subjects as precluding executive ability of the first order.

Surely an executive combining both essentials would have many advantages over one who is not possessed of intimate knowledge of and skill in engineering matters—but we are discussing the selection of civilians for naval service.

It is my personal belief that all applicants for service in the navy should be examined as to their natural aptitude and fitness for mechanics, as to whether they have the true touch and sympathy and even fondness for machinery that are characteristic of the born mechanic and engineer. Some men live their entire lives without seemingly having the slightest knowledge of the great mechanical and engineering world about them, although it touches them at many points, and serves them daily in hundreds of ways. Their eyes seem blind and their minds sealed to this great wonder-working world, one of the newest products of civilization, and one of its most benign and helpful elements, compounded as it is, in many instances, of the boldest reaches of imagination, followed through endless discouragement and trials to ultimate achievement—a world to which, to one who understands it, is full of the most thrilling and profound interest. And yet all of this is lost to so many! Like Emerson, they class this whole gigantic activity as "cogs and iron bars."

Now, such men are useful, and the position they fill is doubtless important, but they are totally out of place in operating machinery or in trying to get results from highly organized mechanical and electrical equipment.

It is my impression that, as the art of machinery and engineering advances and it is advancing at a tremendous pace—more and more people are born with mechanical aptitude. To them the operation of machinery is an open book, and they have the minimum of difficulty in becoming proficient and in bringing complex and highly developed mechanisms under such perfect control the results of their manipulative skill are nothing short of marvelous. Many others possess this skill but in a lesser degree. These can easily adapt themselves, and yield, though less quickly, to training. It is to both these classes that we must look, in the last analysis, for real results in handling the vast masses of machinery that constitute our fleets.

Furthermore, the question may be asked, what will men do under the excitement and stress of battle? Suppose we have on hand a man who has intuitive knowledge and skill as the basis of his training and experience, and on the other hand a man who has artificially acquired a certain dexterity by dint of long training. With the latter, his years of struggling uncertainty and perplexity rise up and overwhelm him, and he fails utterly; whereas, with the former, the same excitement and stress serve to induce keener precision and greater intensity of both thought and action, and he works in a way automatically as he becomes stimulated to increased achievement. And this is the real gauge of efficiency, should war ever come—what can our men do under stress and excitement?

It is certainly an added reason why men with the traits that we have been discussing should be sought, and, when suitable, secured for our naval service.

Cons-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain
Special Correspondent of The China Press

London, June 4.—So at last our navy has had a show at the German fleet and has upheld the traditions handed down from Drake and Nelson. Beatty, with only his own squadron, not only tackled, but held on to the whole German fleet, until Jellicoe came to even things up a bit.

Of course we get the usual German tales of victory but as a rule it's pretty safe betting that the one that runs away is not the victor, but perhaps the Germans were so keen to receive the Kaiser's congratulations that they couldn't wait. I suppose we shall get the news of German victories right up to the time we win the war and it's not improbable that the decisive victory by the allies will be "written up" for Berlin's consumption as "the greatest feat of arms the German army has ever performed."

The great fighting between Jimmy Wilde and Harrison duly came off at the "Oxford" last Monday afternoon, and Wilde, though giving a good man a stone advantage in weight, won and won handily. There was some real healthy hitting and if half the blows Harrison aimed had got home it would have been very different, but Wilde is a genius at evading and his footwork is beautiful, and though twice he was, by sheer superior weight, forced to the ropes, he got clear." Harrison gave in before the eighth round was through beaten by the finest boxer we have.

School cricket is in full swing and already we hear of centurions put up by some of the 1st XI bats.

One day this week Merchant Taylors' XI played a Masters' XI, the boys putting together some two hundred and seventy odd runs, to which the Masters responded with sixteen. I guess there is some chaff running round, eh?

Now the summer has come in, or rather is supposed to have started and young things don their flimsy and gad about pretending they're off "up river" or out on some such adventure. Mere male things are permitted to enjoy to the full the beauty of Dame Fashion's decree that skirts must be short, and one gets more than passing glimpses of neatly rounded ankles and well-turned legs. The present rage is for flesh colored silk stockings which give bashful men like myself a shock until we find the little dears have really got something on.

Derby week—and a filly has done the double, Derby and Oaks. It's a very strange coincidence that now-a-days leap year seems to find the fillies to the fore (1908) Signorina (1912) Tagalac—(1916) Fifinella.

An interesting letter has been sent to the various headmasters by the Amateur Boxing Association suggesting the holding of the Public Schools boxing under their direction. This would mean a show in London instead of at Aldershot as in pre-war days. As the matter is of such interest to many old boxing men I give the letter in full:

Dear Sir,—As you are aware, the Public Schools Championships for boxing, fencing, and gymnastics have for some years past been held at Aldershot under the management of the Army Gymnastic Staff, and as those authorities, for exceedingly regrettable causes, have not been able to give any attention to such matters for the past three seasons it appears to the Council of this Association, of which Mr. John H. Douglas is the president, and to the other amateur associations controlling fencing and gymnastics, that the management of the Public Schools Championships should be taken over by them.

It will appeal to you that as they are the governing bodies of the respective amateur sports referred to, and as the games are held under their rules, that they should control any championships which are to be held.

It is the intention of the Associations, if they receive the promise of support of the Public Schools, to make arrangements to hold the next championships at the end of the Easter term (as they have been held in the past) in London, which will be a very much more convenient center than Aldershot, especially in the event of the same extending over two days, as they have done in latter years.

There are many reasons why this proposition of the Associations should receive the support of the authorities of the various Public Schools, one of the principal being that when the scholars have left, if they are desirous of maintaining the sport at which they excel, they will have been in touch with the governing bodies, and can obtain the in-

In Lighter Vein

(Everybody's Magazine)

Mrs. Nora Mulvaney met her old friend, Mrs. Bridget Carr, carrying in her arms her twelfth child.

"Arrah now, Bridget," said Nora, "an' there ye are wid another little Carr in yer arms."

"Another it is, Mrs. Mulvaney," replied her friend, "an' it's me that's hopin' 'tis the caboose."

"The byes say ye licked poor Clancy, Mike Shure, an' he never hurt my man's feelin's."

"He's a snake in the grass!" averred Mike. "The blackguard referred to me as his contemporary, to an' I'll be the contempary to no man livin'!"

There is a politician in Chicago who, though of rather a cynical turn, tries hard to refrain from the expression of his pessimistic sentiments while at home or with his friends. Now and then, however, his cynicism gets the better of him.

One day his twelve-year-old son, who had been reading, suddenly put down his book and, looking up at his father, asked:

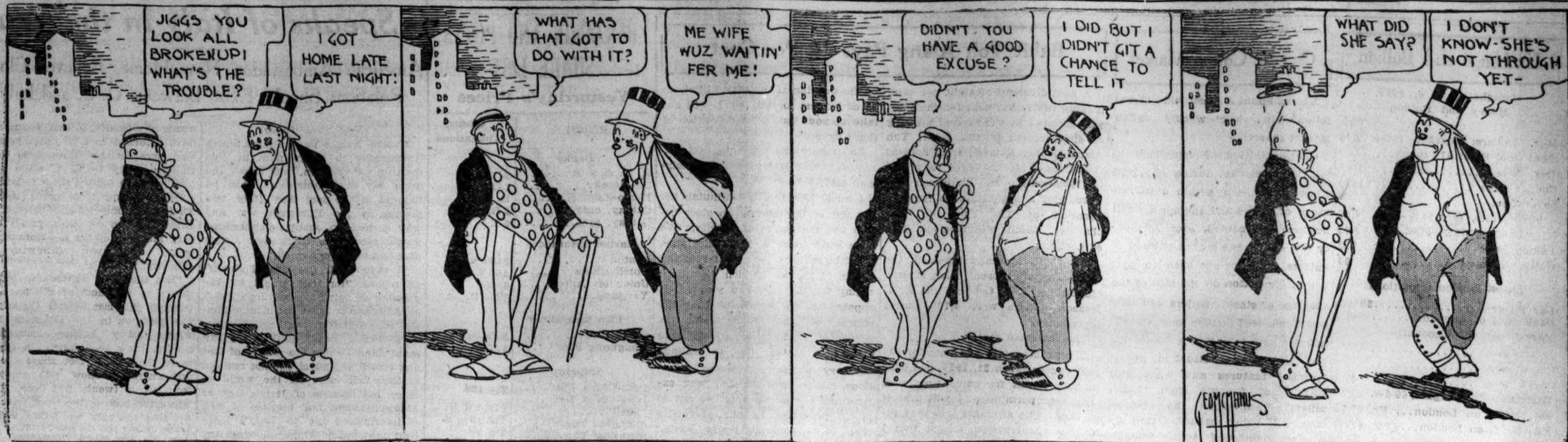
"Dad, is it really true that there is honor among thieves?"

"No, my son," said dad; "thieves are just as bad as any other people."

The young man sat at the lunch-counter, dawdling over his food. He took out his watch and looked admiringly at a photograph pasted in the case. It was the picture of a baby at the just-beginning-to-talk age. He put the watch away and sat looking far into space unseeing. The waitress's inquiry: "Can I get you anything else?" reached him, but didn't jar him out of his dream.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Wonders of the Mirage

By Garrett P. Serviss

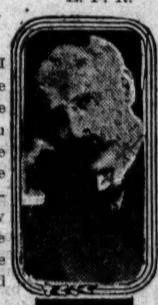
Story of a Battle in France Seen in the Sky of Poland, and an Explanation of How Much Truth and How Much Misconception It May Contain

"Can anything that happens on earth be reflected in the sky? My grandfather tells a story of a battle fought between Germany and France about fifty years ago, seen in the sky in Poland at the same time. Is this fiction or fact?"

E. F. R.

"It may be partly fact and partly imagination. If I knew all the details I might be able to tell you how much of the story could be scientifically explained and how much should be set down to the credit of a vivid fancy."

It is possible that what your grandfather, or his informants, saw



was a mirage, one of the most wonderful of natural phenomena. A mirage is an apparition in the atmosphere arising from extraordinary refraction (bending) of the rays of light by the air. The refracting power of air varies with its density, and in some cases it causes objects lying behind and below the horizon to appear as if they were suspended in the sky above the horizon, and when, as occasionally happens, a magnifying effect is produced the objects even appear to be nearer than the horizon.

If you look through a pane of glass full of veins and inequalities you will see what surprising effects irregular refraction of light is capable of producing. Although I recall no case in which the scenes of a battle have been

pictured in the sky, yet such a thing might, theoretically, happen. But it is practically impossible that it should occur when the distance between the observer and the actual scene is so great as the 500 miles separating the western border of Poland from the nearest point in France where any battle was fought in the war of 1870.

The greatest distance involved in any authenticated account of a mirage with which I am acquainted was fifty miles. This mirage was seen on the coast of Surrey, England, on the afternoon of July 26, 1798, the chief observer being Mr. Latham, a fellow of the Royal Society.

From Hastings he plainly saw the cliffs on the shore of France, fifty miles away in an air-line, and in ordinary circumstances totally invisible on account of the rotundity of the earth. In fact, at a distance of fifty miles the surface of the globe rounds off or falls below the level of the observer's eye more than 1,600 feet. Yet on this occasion not only was the French coast lifted up into view by refraction, but there was also, apparently a magnifying effect, since it seemed to be only a few miles away.

Some sailors who were with Mr. Latham pointed out to him the details of the French coast which were

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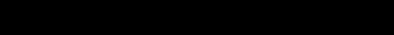
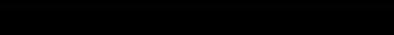
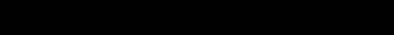
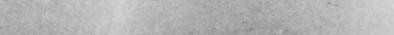
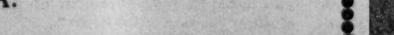
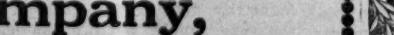
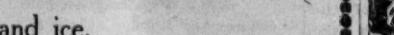
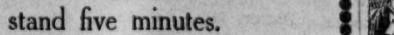
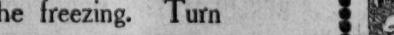
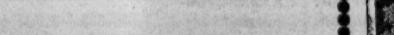
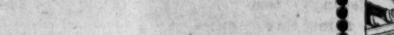
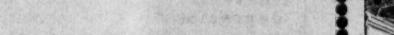
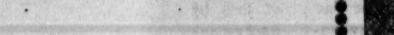
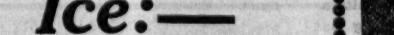
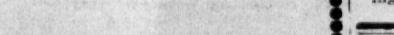
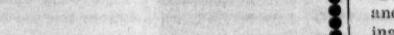
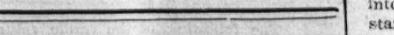
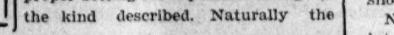
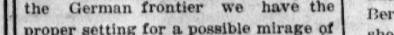
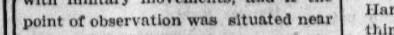
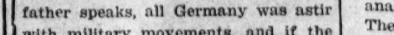
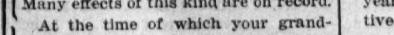
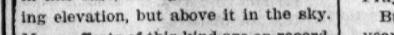
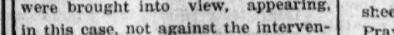
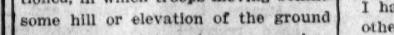
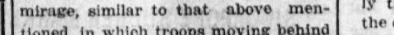
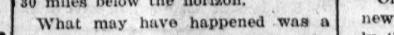
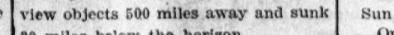
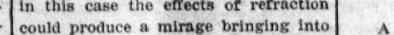
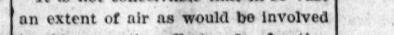
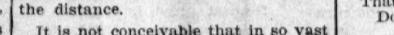
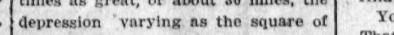
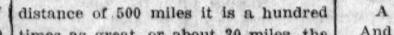
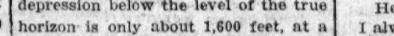
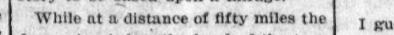
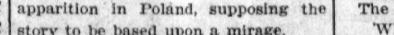
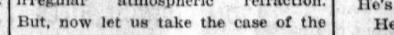
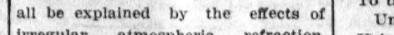
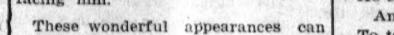
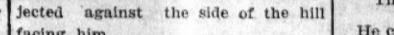
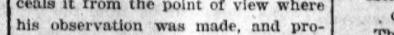
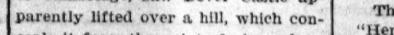
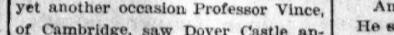
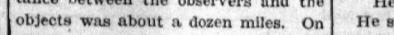
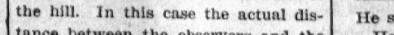
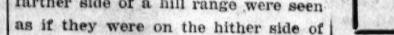
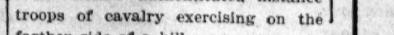
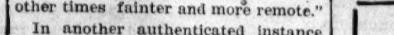
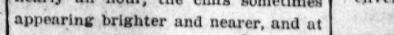
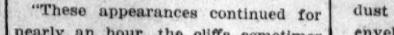
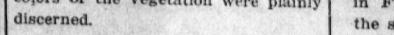
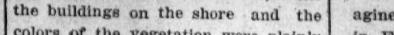
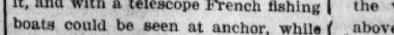
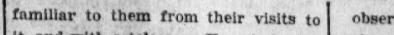
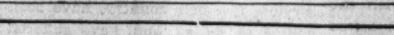
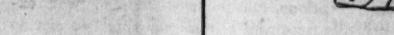
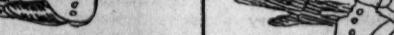
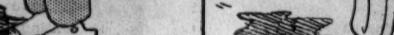
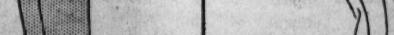
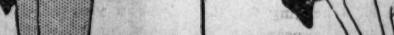
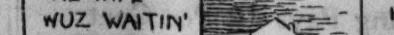
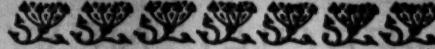
SINGLE BOTTLES SUPPLIED

Sole Agents for China
HIRSBRUNNER & Co.The Swiss House
1 Nanking Road. Telephone 218

1 quart crushed berries
1 cup water
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
2 tablespoonsfuls Rum

Freeze very slowly as the color depends on the freezing. Turn freezer very slowly a few times, then let it stand five minutes. Repeat until stiff enough, then pack in salt and ice.

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS FOR CHINA.



Chapter II., page 126), alters the communicating surface between the ego and external objects.

They gave their merry youth away
For country and for God.
God rest you, happy gentlemen,
Who laid your good lives down.
Who took the khaki and the gun
Instead of cap and gown.

—W. M. Letts, in the *Scottish Chronicle*.

The Spires of Oxford

(Seen from The Train)

I saw the spires of Oxford
As I was passing by,
The gray spires of Oxford
Against a pearl-gray sky.

My heart was with the Oxford men
Who went abroad to die.
The years go fast in Oxford,
The golden years and gay,

The hoary colleges look down
On careless boys at play.
But when the bugles sounded war,
They left the peaceful river,

The cricket-field, the quad,
The shaven lawns of Oxford

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
have removed to
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
(Opposite the Race Course).
Carpets beaten by electric motor
and stored for the summer.

"Rusticide"ready for use.
Black Bitumenous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not a decorative article.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

WHC

INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat. Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks. Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance. Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space. Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety. Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use. Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted. The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Engineer's Office, Showroom,
5, Thibet Road. 29, Nanking Road.

Victrola.

Victrola
\$12
Other styles
\$25 to \$250.

With a
Victrola in
the home
every musical
longing is sat-
isfied.

All the world's best
music to entertain you
whenever and as often as
you wish.

VICTOR
AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.



Retracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lens
Invisible Bridges

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 2022

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 6, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Tls. Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.05

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver —

Copper Cash 1935

Severages: buying rate, @ 2-10½—Tls. 6.95

Exch. @ 72.3—Mex. \$ 9.62

Peking Bar 352

Native Interest09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 30 1/4 d.

Bank rate of discount 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-a. %

4 m-a. %

5 m-a. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 1/4 s.

Ex., Paris on London.... Fr. 23.14

Ex., N. Y. on London.... T.T. 476½

Consols £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 2-10½

London Demand 2-10½

India T.T. 213 1/4

Paris T.T. 402 1/4

Paris Demand 402

New York T.T. 68 1/4

New York Demand 68 1/4

Hongkong T.T. 71 1/4

Japan T.T. 74 1/4

Batavia T.T. 165

Banks' Buying Rates

London 4 m-a. Cds. 2-11½

London 4 m-a. Dcys. 2-11½

London 6 m-s. Cds. 2-11½

London 6 m-s. Dcys. 3-0½

Paris 4 m-s. 417 1/4

New York 4 m-s. 71 1/4

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

* 1-L-Hk. Tls. ... 6.14

** 1-Pence ... 5.3

Gold's 1-Hk. Tls. ... 130

** 1-Yen ... 1.54

** 1-Rupees ... 2.42

** 1-Roubles ... 2.47

** 1-Max. \$... 1.50

* Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 6, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Gongs

Yangtzeepoo Cotton (Pref) Tls. 100.00

Culty's Dairy Tls. 12.00

Cheng Tls. 3.60

Shanghai Klebang Tls. 1.15

Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.70

Dinner Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% deb. 1916 Tls. 100.00

Shanghai Gas 6% deb. Tls. 93.00

Telephones Tls. 86.50

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50

Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.75

Sia Manggis Tls. 6.00

Kapalas Tls. 1.07 1/2

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.82 1/4

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 6, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Telephones Tls. 86.00 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash

Kots Tls. 10.60 July

Kots Tls. 10.60 cash

Samagatas Tls. 1.10 cash

Directs

S. M. C. 6% deb. 1916.

Tls. 100.00 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 July

EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearn write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

During the week the London price of silver is 5d. down to 30 1/2 d. Our local rate for T/T on London has followed to 2s. 10 1/2 d. At the close the official rate was not obtainable for open amounts and the market was at 2s. 10 1/2 d. A fair demand continues and the absence of suitable cover is embarrassing to the banks and may lead to further shipments of silver. The export market remains dull and for general produce is likely to remain so, as there is no inducement to buyers to increase their stocks, or outstanding contracts until they know whether they have to deal with a peace or war market after the next few months. Some improvement in tea for Russia is reported, but silk, we gather, is not likely to move till a reduction in local prices takes place, the American market finding supplies from Japan on a much cheaper basis. Between the 7 June and the 25th June our local stock of opium increased from Tls. 31,620,000, to Tls. 24,558,000 but this week shows a rise of Tls. 1,594,000 to Tls. 25,958,000. The stock of Mexican dollars remains stationary at \$22,120,000.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 28 years.

182 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Chinese Cotton Market

Messrs. Spunt & Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—Fluctuations in the Cotton market during the past week have been within a narrow range of prices and though a small business is recorded, same is more or less due to the strong attitude of holders, who are not keen to part with their Cotton on the face of the shortage of stock. Sellers are now awaiting a still further improvement in rates, and taking into consideration the present situation in its essential features and what with scarcity of freights from India, sellers' ideas stand the greatest chance of being realized during the coming months of August-September, as from indications shown locally there seems to be shortage of Cotton in certain quarters which will have to be filled at ruling rates before the New Crop becomes available on the market.

Under such circumstances there can be no question as to higher prices ruling within the next two months, more especially when we take into consideration the present bullish state of the Northern markets. Tone of the market, Steady to Firm.

Liverpool
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 11.65
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ... 6.15
Price of Mid-Americans 8.03
Price of Mid-Americans last reported 8.03

Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market

Price of Mid-American Oct. 12.95

Price of Mid-American March 13.37

Tone of market, Steady.

Indian Market

July/August shipment

Broad 49 1/2

Hinganghat 48

Yoemal 45 1/2

S. F. Bengal 40 1/2

Akola and Nagpur 45

Tone of market, Steady.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 5.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot 2s. 2 1/2 d. to 2s. 3d. Paid October to December ... 2s. 4d. Paid

Tendency of Market . Steadier after Quiet.

Total stocks in London and Liverpool 8,475 tons.

Last Quotation, London, July 4.

Spot 2s. 2 1/2 d. to 2s. 3d. Paid October to December ... 2s. 4 1/2 d. to 2s. 4d. Paid

Tendency of Market Dull

With regard to the working of the estate, reference to the comparative figures for the last five years, published in the directors' report, will show that good, steady progress has been made. Our estimated output was exceeded by over 11,000 lbs. The estimated output for the current year is 188,000 lbs.—an increase of 44,000 lbs. over last year's estimate.

The all-in-cost of production has been reduced 2d. to approximately 1/2.38. More than 25% of our trees in tapping have been brought into the tapping round this year, and, as the output from these new trees improves, we may look for a further reduction in our all-in cost of production this year.

The apportionment of expenditure between capital and revenue at 25% and 75% respectively is conservative and leaves a margin of reserve.

Good average prices have been obtained for that portion of our output sold at auction during the year and the quality of rubber produced is well up to standard.

You will remember that I announced at our last annual meeting that we had contracted for the sale of 1 1/2 tons of first quality smoked sheet, monthly, from October, 1915, to November, 1916, at \$1.19 per picul f.o.b., equivalent to 2/4 per lb. London.

Considering the deliveries under this contract which have taken place, our average gross sale price for the year—a little under 2/6—is comparatively satisfactory. Pursuing the policy of keeping a proportion of our output sold forward, we have now outstanding, in addition to the balance of the contract just referred to, a further contract to sell 1 1/2 tons monthly from July to December, 1916, at \$1.19 per picul f.o.b., equivalent to 2/4 per lb. London.

Our policy is to keep so thinning-out of excess trees is proceeding and this, combined with the cultivation program we are carrying out year by year, should have a general beneficial result on our output.

Our Penang agents report the property throughout to be in good order and refloating credit upon the management.

During the year, our visiting agent, Mr. McCulloch, retired from the Straits and I should like to put on record our appreciation of the good services his practical experience have always rendered to the company.

The result of the year's working, a profit of Tls. 73,211.18, I trust will be considered satisfactory. Prospects for the future prosperity of the estate are excellent. With the arrival of remittances due from the sale of rubber in hand and in transit at March 31, 1916, the company has, in liquid funds, practically the total profit on the year's working and can well afford to pay the dividend which will be proposed later.

The directors' report, issued with the statement of accounts, now before us, contains comparative figures of the progress of the estate for the last five years and covers all details

Bukit Toh Alang Pays 12 Per Cent

A final dividend of eight per cent, making twelve per cent for the year, was declared at the annual meeting of shareholders in the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., yesterday. The chairman also introduced a suggestion to make a donation of Tls. 2,000 to war charities, which was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. N. G. Maitland presided, the other directors present being Messrs. Hugo Reiss, J. H. Osborne and E. A. Measor. There were 6,120 shares represented.

The chairman said:—

The statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1916, has been in your hands for some time and, with your permission, I will take it as read. The accounts this year require no explanation, except that I may point out that, later, when passing the resolution dealing with the profit for the year, you will be asked to authorise the writing off of Tls. 10,000 from development account, leaving the book value of your property, with the expenditure on account of its development, at Tls. 480,845.64.

During the year, 172 acres have been added to the area under rubber. About 120 acres of this total consists of the area previously under coco-nuts, referred to at our last annual meeting, and the balance is now cultivation. The whole of these extensions to our rubber estate is reported as satisfactory and that portion transferred from coconuts to rubber is so well spoken of that your directors, under the advice of our manager and visiting agent, have decided to cut out the remaining 61 acres of coconuts and plant up rubber during the present financial year.

This proposal was approved and the meeting then passed a resolution that a final dividend of 8%, equal to 40 Taels per share, be paid.

Other resolutions re-elected Mr. Maitland to the board, confirmed the appointment of Messrs. Osborne and Measor as directors and re-elected the auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

June Rubber Outputs

The June output from the Pepah Rubber and Tapaco Estates Ltd. (1913) was 5,200 lbs.

The output from the Sungala Rubber Estate for the past month was 4,414 lbs.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,900,000

Reserve Fund 1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gossen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Penang

Batavia Iloilo Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Golombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manilla Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Iloilo Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are offered for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:

Bangkok Hanol Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Toulous

Haiphong Papeete Toulous

Hankeou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

EDINBURGH AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Thaelis and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STANN.

Branches and Agencies:

London Bankers:

Calcutta Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Canton London Shanghai

Colombia Manila Tientsin

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Iloilo Yokohama

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch: 36, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$3,628,988.77

U.S. \$3,873,988.77

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STANN.

Branches and Agents:

All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and on FIXED DEPOSIT UPON terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

la Kuklang Road.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital 21,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 350,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai Singapore.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Shanghai Branch.

E VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital 200,000,000

Subscribed Capital 10,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai Singapore.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 8	..	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	10 P.M.	New York via Panama	Toyoaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	14 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	15 noon	Seattle Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	24 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	24	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dollar Co.
..	24 5.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	28 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug 1	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	11 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Br.	Dollar Co.
..	15 ..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 7	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Br.	B. & D.
..	11 11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	12 7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	14 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	18 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesia	Fr.	Cle M. M.
..	24 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	31 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cle M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 9 A.M.	Marselles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br. & O.
..	15 D.L.	Priam	Br. & S.
..	15 9.30*	Mishima maru	Jap.
..	15 D.L.	Antilochus	Br. & S.
..	15 9.30*	Atlantique	Fr. Cle M. M.
..	24 5.00*	Nankin	Br. & O.
..	25 5.00*	Suwa maru	Jap.
Ang 20 P.M.	London, etc via Cape	Glenogle	Br. G. Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 7	2.30	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekoo	Br.	B. & S.
..	9 A.M.	Poohow	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	9 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Hsinpo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	11 D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	11 6.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
..	12 6.00*	Kuelung direct	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
..	13 10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	18 P.M.	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	19 5.00	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	20 5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 7	8.00	Tsingtao and Dallyn	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	7 8.00	Vladivostock	Prins	Br.	R. V. F.
..	8 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shunfien	Br.	B. & S.
..	9 D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	B. & S.
..	9 A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Br.	K. M. A.
..	9 D.L.	Antung	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
..	10 D.L.	Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	11 6.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	S. M. R.
..	11 10.00*	Kuelung direct	Sakaki maru	Br.	B. & S.
..	11 8.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	N. K. K.
..	12 8.00*	Tientsin, Dallyn	Keeling maru	Br.	B. & S.
..	13 D.L.	Hainchow	Kanshi	Br.	B. & S.
..	15 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	7 M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	7 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co.
..	8 M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
..	8 M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	9 M.N.	do	Kwangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	11 M.N.	do	Lancang	Br.	B. & S.
..	12 M.N.	do	Tafo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	13 M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	14 M.N.	do	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	15 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
..	16 M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	17 M.N.	do	Yohang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 6	Ningpo	Kiangtean	1912	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
July 6	Foochow	Baean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 6	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 6	Hongkong	Nankin	4251	Br.	O. & S. N. Co.	
July 6	Japan	Shidzuoka maru	3890	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	
July 6	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
July 6	Dallyn	Kobe maru	1538	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 6	Hankow	Shunfien	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 6	Japan	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 6	Hankow	Yumiharu maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	
July 6	Hankow	Haiping	1981	Chi.	H.Y.P.L. & Co	
July 6	Chefoo	Hsinkong	1267	Br.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 6	Hankow etc.	Kiangfao	1468	Ger.	C. M. & Co.
..	6 Hankow etc.	Ningpo	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
..	6 Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	6 Hankow etc.	Nankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
..	6 Hankow, Canton	Shunfien	1326	Br.	B. & S.
..	6 Moli	Kwangping	2272	Br.	G. Livingstone
..	6 Java Ports	Tjilatjap	2470	Br.	H.-C. T. Co.
..	6 Amoy, Swatow	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	6 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.
..	6 Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	6 Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	3868	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	6 Ningpo	Klangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth

Thrilling Glimpses of Jutland Battle Told By the Survivors

"We gave them a terrible blow, much worse than the Germans are owing up to," declared one of the survivors of the Warrior amid a chorus of agreement by his mates. "Why, we ourselves sank two light cruisers and a destroyer before we were done in, and the Tiger sank five or six destroyers." (His account of the fight was incomplete because the Warrior had to come out of the line before the battle was half over.) "We went into action at 5.50 p.m.," he said.

"At the head of our gun fleet the fighting had been on for about an hour. We got to very close quarters, less than 5,000 yards, I should say. It was fair weather, but misty; the westerly gale had subsided. The entire German Navy seemed to be out against us, big ships and little, and all firing as fast as they could serve the guns. All the sea looked like one bloody bath."

"At so short a range as that you could scarcely miss. Great big 14.2 shells were battering us all the time. Some smashed clean through the ship, killing every man they touched. We engaged ship after ship, and I am sure we accounted for two light cruisers and a destroyer."

"We saw the Queen Mary blow up as the result of heavily concentrated fire. It looked as if her magazine exploded. She just broke in two and went down like a stone. I'm afraid that very few of her officers and crew can have been saved, for it was all over in a couple of minutes right in the hottest of the battle, when it was impossible to pick up men out of the water."

Trawler's Battle Log; Dash of the Zeppelins

This morning I have been able to see the rough log of the steam trawler John Brown, which alone was actually in the middle of the fighting, and also to get the positions and direction of the running fight marked for me on a fishing chart of the North Sea.

Captain Punt kindly detached off the positions for me and sketched the course of action as far as he was able to judge from his own notes taken in the trawler during the action and from other information collected from his colleagues.

The John Brown was fishing when the action began on the western tongue of what is called the Monkey bank, which is from 15 to 20 miles long and from 10 to 12 miles broad, and runs roughly north-east to south-west, due west of Lim Fjord in Denmark.

The battle began off the north-east tongue of the Monkey bank and developed into a running broadside fight, first north-easterly and then north-westerly, and ended in a stern chase west of the Monkey bank. Therefore the main action took place roughly in a south-easterly direction of the trawler. The weather played an important part. During Wednesday afternoon there was little wind, but later some wind got up and, according to Captain Punt, there was a topsail breeze by Thursday morning. The atmosphere was very hazy and ships at any distance were indistinguishable.

Captain Punt pointed out to me that just such atmospheric conditions had always been caused by the Germans for their evolution, and that was the main likelihood of their actually becoming engaged, and if engaged their escape is easier. Captain Punt feels convinced that the parade of the whole German High Seas Fleet was intended just for this purpose. The Germans meant to be able to say, "Our whole fleet went out to look for the British, but, as usual, they were skulking in harbor."

The German fleet, going north-west, passed almost within a biscuit toss of the trawler, crossing the north-east tongue of the Monkey bank. Various captains agree that a comparatively small British force had come down to the tongue of the Monkey bank, where the German fleet found them. After the beginning of the action, probably by the light craft on both sides, the main action was engaged, the British fleet trying to drive the Germans westwards so as to push them towards the main British force, which had been anchored. But after the arrival of the second part of the German fleet the battle began to go against the British.

Captain Punt's observations clearly indicate this, as he saw the German fleet, which had been running north-west by north, alter its course gradually and travel north-east by north, thus showing that the British force was being pushed over towards the Narrows, which were presumably minded. It is generally believed that the principal British losses took place during this part of the action north-east of Monkey bank.

In the meantime much more powerful British forces had come into action, probably following the route of the original force along the Norwegian coast. The Germans in turn were being driven out of their course and were again steaming north-north-west.

The battle was now clearly going against them, and the flagship sent up a star shell fired in a south-easterly direction and obviously indicating orders for retirement. But the British to eastwards were now in superior force, and the Germans began to lose.

The officer of the turret told me that the ship was sinking rapidly and that I was to get the turret crew out as quickly as possible, which I did. The officer then told me to carry out the usual routine. "Every man for himself!" I left the turret through the hatch in the top and found the ship was lying on her side.

"She was broken amidships, with the stern and bows both sticking out of the water at an acute angle. I sat on the turret for a few moments, and while there I thought I saw several

His own impression is that he was hit by fragments of the deck when the Tipperary was struck, which was immediately after he came on deck, but his doctor thinks there are fragments of shell in the wounds.

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How Admiral Hood Went Down; Battle of Sacrifice

Mr. Edward Price Bell, London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, cabled to his paper on Saturday a statement "from a naval source of the highest authority and reliability" which says that the "battle of sacrifice" deliberately sought and fought by Admiral Beatty's squadron inflicted upon the German Fleet damage so extensive that "it will have no disposition whatever to undertake anything aggressive for a considerable time to come in the Baltic, North Sea, or anywhere else."

The Chicago Daily News despatch, which has courteously been placed at our disposal, may be summarised as follows:

"At 3.40 p.m. we all went off to our stations, where we stood knocking our heels until a quarter to five, when the order came to load guns. We loaded both guns and I asked the officer of the turret what was happening. He told me the enemy had been sighted. About seven minutes after five we opened fire with our forward guns and three minutes afterward my turret in the aft part of the ship began firing.

"After we had been fighting for about twenty minutes a salvo of German shells hit the quarter-deck, setting the whole of that part on fire. A few minutes afterwards a terrific explosion occurred in the second magazine. Both our guns were then right back on their slides and out of action. The general opinion was that the whole turret had been unseated by the German salvo.

"The officer of the turret told me that the ship was sinking rapidly and that I was to get the turret crew out as quickly as possible, which I did. The officer then told me to carry out the usual routine. 'Every man for himself!' I left the turret through the hatch in the top and found the ship was lying on her side.

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would be fully commensurate. The British have not been disappointed in this calculation, oblivious as they were to any consideration except to wage a deliberately sacrificial fight.

"They went at the Germans hammer and tongs. They smashed up the German line and battle formation completely. Scheer's squadrons, stretched from the Skagerack to Horn Riff, were effectively and decisively mown down. The British fought the Germans in detail. Every part of the British forces attacked the Germans incessantly and individually in all directions, without any thought of anything but wreaking the maximum of damage to the enemy. The British loss in ships and men was correspondingly heavy, but it is known by the men whose business it is to know, have been in no respect incomparable with the havoc played by the Kaiser's High Seas Armada. The German Fleet has been battered, and both its material and moral so impaired that it can be eliminated from British calculations for a very considerable period.

"It is confidently maintained that when the world has heard the full account of the Battle of Jutland no one will set it down as an imprudent thing for the British to have courted. It will stand forth as an eminently legitimate enterprise. Jellicoe and Beatty have a mandate to whip the German Fleet. Their business on May 31 was to go for that fleet and give it everything the British had in stock. That was done. It cost a price, but the world will not have long to wait to learn that the price was not disproportionate."

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Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in
Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
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A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
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Terms on application.

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REFRACTING SPECIALIST
1A JINKEE ROAD. 9873

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Notification No. 62

Registration and Sale of Government
or Shengko Lands on the Whangpoo

NOTICE is hereby given that all registrations or sales, subsequent to November, 1911 and hereafter, of Government or Shengko lands on the Whangpoo—i.e., all foreshore, accreted or reclaimable land, not required for Conservancy or Harbour purposes, situated between highwater lines from the Kiangnan Arsenal to the lower end of the Conservancy training works at Woosung—must be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Supplementary Article of the Conservancy Agreement of 1912 which has recently been approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of the Treaty Powers at Peking.

The Public are warned that no shengko-plan or receipt for payment of shengko is valid unless issued by the Board.

Copies of the Supplementary Article No. 12 in Chinese and English can be obtained on application at the Board's offices, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.
Shanghai, 20th April, 1916. 10840

SING CHONG ZUNG
信昌仁珠號收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us. We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.

10199

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.
2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE
Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Business and Official Notices

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of
"Elephant Head"
Pilsener

Will Make Your Office
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER

Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 6th July, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal to 45 candareens per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th July to 20th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916. 10346 J 20

Yoghurt (sour milk).
FRESH MILK
Delivered daily
Prices moderate

AIKOSHA DAIRY.
Tel. 2175. 53 Avenue Dubail.
10192

**\$5,000
REWARD**

"for the return of
the stolen papers"

**The Comparative Law
School of China,**
Law Department of Soochow
University.

Entrance examinations for fall
term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September
fourteenth.

For further information, write
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,
Shanghai.

10259

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1916, at 6 p.m., in order to transact the business full details of which are given in the Notice affixed to the notice board in the Coffee Room at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Hon. Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
Dated 20th June, 1916.

10375 J 7

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

POOTOO HOTEL

14 BED ROOMS, completely furnished, to let without board. Facing south and sea, fine scenery, splendid bathing. The Hotel is 10 minutes walk from landing place. Terms \$3.00 a day, \$20.00 week, \$60.00 month. The s.s. Hsin Ning-shao leaves Shanghai every Friday afternoon 5.30, returning to Shanghai the following Monday 4 a.m. Return fare, including meals, \$25.00

Applications for rooms should be made to
Harvey's Advertising Agency
11A NANKING ROAD

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION No. 2386

Loan of 1896

THE Debentures outstanding under the Municipal Loan of 1896 will be paid on presentation at the Finance Department, if properly endorsed by the registered owner, on and after June 30, 1916, from which date and until the debentures are presented for payment, interest at 6 per cent per annum will be paid, but no interest will be paid after September 30, 1916.

Holders are given the option of exchanging their scrip for debentures in the 6 per cent Loan of 1916 at par. This option will terminate on September 30, 1916.
By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room.
Shanghai, July 1, 1916.

10274 J 7

THE CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT Co.

PAINTS



of all descriptions, guaranteed 100% pure

* Sole Agents. 天

司 公 壯 美

THE CHINA AMERICAN TRADING Co. (Inc.)

TIENTSIN, CHINA

The Star Garage Co.

126 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

APARTMENTS

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by Britisher, aged 24, position as general office assistant. Many years' experience in wharf business, and is well up in accounts. Speaks the Mandarin and Shanghai dialects fluently. A-i references. Please apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS. 10343 J 9

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10270

TO LET, with very good board and attendance, double and single, cool, airy, well-furnished bedrooms. Lift and phone. Apply at 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.

10338 J 12

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with verandah and bathroom attached; also furnished attic with bathroom. Apply 57 Range Road.

10283 J 9

TO LET, one large well-furnished room, also one small room. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

10274 J 12

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with small room attached, also bathroom and balcony. Suitable married couples or bachelors; also attic room at moderate terms.

10282 J 8

TO LET, Western district, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, suitable for bachelor. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

10266 J 7

TO LET, from first August, furnished house or flat; must have two or three bedrooms. Offers to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

10341 J 16

FURNISHED housekeeping apartment wanted by married couple from 1st August or September. Apply, with rate, to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

10339 J 8

WANTED a room or a flat, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

10280 J 7

WANTED, from first August, a bright young Eurasian lady for retail store. State experience and references. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

10245 J 9

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins Chinkiang.

10276 T. F.

TRANSLATORS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

10218 J 7

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10278 T. F.

FOR SALE: furniture and fittings, five-roomed house, lease can be taken over. Near tram, 10 minutes to Bund. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

10224 J 16

WANTED, second-hand side-car for motor-cycle; must be in good condition and at moderate price. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

10226 J 8